FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS CONFIRM DEPLOYMENT AIMS

LD022137 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 2 Jun 83

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] Brussels -- The defence ministers of the NATO member countries confirmed today their intention to deploy new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles of a first strike in Western Europe. This dangerous step was confirmed in a communique on a two-day session of the NATO Defence Planning committee, which ended today in Brussels.

The document as well as a joint final press conference of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger supported NATO plans to start deploying 572 new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in five West European countries of the alliance. As usual, the plan is masked by a willingness to negotiate the limitation of these weapons. The Greek delegation expressed disapproval with the NATO armament decision from 1979. The French defence minister did not take part in the discussions.

The leading motif of the communique is an absurd idea that peace can be maintained only by a policy of threats on the part of NATO, i.e. further building of both the nuclear and the conventional potential of the alliance. That is why the ministers called on the member countries' governments to make more sacrifices and to continue the annual 31 percent rise in military budgets despite the deepening economic crisis of the West.

Most of the participants in the session supported the U.S. attitude at the Geneva talks, where the United States attempts only such solutions which would grant it a supremacy over the Soviet Union. The countries of the alliance refuse the justified Soviet demand to count French and British systems in the balance of nuclear force in Europe.

Neither Secretary-General Joseph Luns nor U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger were able to substantiate the allegation that the Soviet Union has already started deploying nuclear missiles on its allies' territories. This rumor was spread by an unidentified member of the U.S. delegation yesterday in order to justify the NATO armament plans and the obstructive attitude of the U.S.A. in Geneva.

The spring summit discussions of NATO will be completed by a session of the NATO Council in Paris on June 9 and 10. For the first time since 1966, when France withdrew from the military body of NATO, the session will be held on French territory.

FRG URGED TO OPPOSE U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD030958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0118 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Under the headline "Peace and Detente Instead of Arms Build-up and Confrontation," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes an editorial article today. The text is as follows:

If, in light of the present international situation, one considers relations between the GDR and the FRG, one comes to the conclusion that both German states are all but obliged to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, as was stressed both at the conclusion of the Basic Treaty and in the joint declaration at the meeting near Werbellinsee in December 1981.

FRG politicians have publicly committed themselves to this on many occasions. The GDR, it can be said with full conviction, is doing everything it can. As for the FRG, where the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles is being prepared, it is difficult at present to believe in the reliability of this assurance.

There has often been talk of both sides influencing the superpowers they are allied to so that deployment will not take place. Now a situation has arisen in which the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states are pointing out a way acceptable to all sides to achieve arms limitation and disarmament, both in the nuclear and the conventional sphere. The proposals by the Soviet Union, by the states of the Warsaw Treaty as a whole, are on the table, and here we must mention particularly the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states meeting in Prague on 5 January this year.

Up until now there has been no positive reply from NATO to these proposals. Therefore there is a danger that, in spite of our readiness to liberate Europe from nuclear weapons, the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons carriers will take place in the autumn in the FRG and in other West European states.

It has emerged from the latest talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the government statement of the USSR on 28 May, that the United States is not making any effort to reach a positive conclusion at the negotiations in Geneva.

This is well-known in the FRG,too. The Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact are thus faced with the need to draw the requisite conclusions for their own security. Thus a situation could arise which would be extremely negative for mankind. Even now one can say that the conclusions which the Warsaw Pact states must draw from the United States' lack of desire to negotiate are obvious. The United States' striving to achieve military superiority is illusory.

In the interest of preserving life on earth, it is necessary to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. We regard as the most important task in this effort the curbing of the arms race and moving over to disarmament. The deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe leads not to more security but to less. It brings us nearer to war than to peace. That was and is the firm conviction of the party and state leadership of the GDR from the start. The United States' theory of the limitability and the winnability of a nuclear war is a dangerous conception, because it favors the outbreak of a nuclear inferno.

In a nuclear war there are neither winners nor losers. Even those who can hide in a bunker at the start of such a war will find none of the basic needs of life when they step out on the surface of the earth again. It is generally known that reputable doctors from many countries only recently warned that there were no medical means or opportunities to save people's lives during or after a nuclear war.

The policy of arms buildup pursued by the United States and by some of its allies not only undermines international stability, but creates a threat which can lead to the end of entire nations. One must look the truth in the face: Among the first to fall victim to a nuclear war would be the citizens of the FRG and the citizens of the GDR as well as the peoples of the countries neighboring the two German states. Not to mention the United States itself, because -- as the latest statement by the Soviet Union says -- necessary countermeasures would have to be taken with regard to its territory.

It must be stressed that the deployment of the new American medium-range weapons, which are first-strike weapons, is in no way justified and certainly not by a so-called threat from the East, or in order to exert "pressure on the Soviet Union" to come to negotiating results. It is a fraud to try to portray their deployment in the FRG and the other NATO states of Western Europe as a furtherance of peace, and to claim that it is an attempt to draw level with the Warsaw Pact. In reality, the peoples of Europe are to be sacrificed to the Reagan administration's striving for military superiority. They are to be made nuclear hostages for an adventurous policy of domination by the United States. Hence it would be in the deepest interests of the citizens of the FRG and the GDR if not only the GDR but the FRG would oppose the deployment of new American medium-range weapons.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, whom Erich Honecker met last weekend at Werbellinsee, pointed out in his speech on the government statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that the election result of 6 March 1983 in favor of the CDU/CSU is not the electors' consent to the deployment of American medium-range missiles. He described the new disarmament proposals of General Secretary of the CPSU Yuriy Andropov as a constructive step and spoke in favor of taking up the idea of a nonaggression agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and of seriously examining the proposal of Swedish Prime Minister Palme for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

Peace-loving mankind is unanimous that the speculation that one can win a war with nuclear weapons is all but criminal. This is how the millions think and feel who are committed to the peace movement world-wide. This was also expressed in appeals by Catholic bishops, particularly in that of the bishops of the United States, and in statements by other churches.

The responsibility of those who hold responsible positions in political life to do all they can to work against preparations for nuclear war is therefore all the greater. Hence it would be a good thing if not only the People's Chamber of the GDR but the FRG Bundestag would support the idea of making Europe a zone free of nuclear weapons and keeping it free of them. In the interests of mankind, which must go on living, we must continue to publicly support the renunciation of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in the FRG. Only in this way can the pledge be redeemed which arises from the lessons of our common history, that never again should a war emanate from German soil.

It is often pointed out that at present there are three sets of negotiations going on in Europe. FRB Vice Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed this again recently. This is good. But the question is, when will there be any results? Up to now there has been no positive reaction either from the United States or from other NATO states to the proposals put forward by the socialist and the neutral states.

Hence one must stress the need that there should at last be some progress at the Vienna conference on the reduction of armed forces in Central Europe. It would be welcome if both the FRG and the GDR would support the fixing of the numbers of troops of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO in Central Europe at initially 900,000 on each side, as our side has proposed. Thus one could get out of the blind alley the negotiations have ended up in after endless counting using many different yardsticks. Just like us, the FRG could support the initiative that -- so to speak as a confidence-building measure -- the Soviet Union could withdraw 20,000 and the United States 13,000 men from Central Europe. After all, whoever honestly wants arms limitation cannot object to this.

The GDR is, as shown by the Prague Declaration, united with its allies in support for a successful conclusion to the Madrid conference.

The GDR and its allies support the proposed resolution of the neutral states and think it is particularly necessary to end this meeting with a clear mandate for convening a conference on confidence-building and security-building measusures and disarmament in Europe.

Thus, there is a wide field for joint and parallel initiatives from both German states -- the GDR and the FRG -- for the promotion of peace and of international security, as foreseen in the Basic Treaty. The main danger to mankind lies in the further accumulation of arms material, particularly nuclear and chemical weapons, and not in the fact that in this or that country this or that particular toy is present. It is not the removal of little toy Indians with bows and arrows that is the real problem but the removal of the ever-growing arsenal of nuclear weapons which, if they were to be used, would extinguish life on earth.

In the interest of the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG we say:

-- if not only the GDR but the FRG would support the other nuclear powers following the Soviet Union in declaring their readiness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons,
-- if not only the GDR but the FRG were prepared to support a nuclear-free Europe;
-- if not only the GDR but the FRG would support the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations;
-- if not only the GDR but the FRG would press for an agreement to be reached at the Geneva negotiations, both on the number of medium-range weapons each side has, and on the number of warheads on land, sea and air-based missiles;
-- if not only the GDR but the FRG would press the United States to be prepared at the Geneva disarmament conference to work out and conclude a treaty on the total and general banning of nuclear arms tests in as short a time as possible.

We are unreservedly in favor of accelerating the working out of an international convention on the banning and the destruction of chemical weapons, of creating a convention on the banning of the neutron weapon, of immediately taking up negotiations on the banning of the deployment of weapons of any kind in space, of concluding an agreement for an international convention on the banning of radiological weapons, and of solving the question of greater security guarantees for nonnuclear states.

What is actually preventing the FRG from also committing itself to these important aims, which serve peace and the vital interests of the peoples?

Steps by both German states for securing peace would, of course, favorably influence bilateral relations between the GDR and the FRG. Without a stable and lasting peace, everything else is illusory. If we join forces, then at the same time we will create the conditions for giving fresh substance to the existing treaties and for arriving at new agreements.

At the same time, one should treat carefully what we already have. Politicians should not fall into the trap which many people in private life fall into -- that is, not appreciating what one has already.

If there are questions and new thoughts -- then with the right climate one can discuss anything. In our view, there is every chance of a further development of our relations. Of course, it is significant whether or not the word detente is mentioned in the government statement of Chancellor H. Kohl. After the latest statements, one would not like to attach too much value to this matter. What is decisive is that the FRG should follow a course which does not make the year 1983 into the year of deployment, with all the dangers which would arise from the deployment both for the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG, and for mankind.

Our perspective is that of peace, because we have undertaken much in the development of socialism in our country for the good of people. Hence we resolutely fight against the threatening dangers of a new war. We regard the prevention of a nuclear inferno as the most important thing. Thus we are in full agreement with all the citizens of our German Democratic Republic.

FURTHER ON NINTH CONGRESS OF WOMEN'S UNION

Leaders at Opening Session

AU021304 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- The 9th Congress of the Women's Union of Albania began yesterday its proceedings in the city of Durres amidst a high revolutionary enthusiasm.

The delegates welcomed with ardent applause the appearance in the tribune of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha; the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Lenka Cuko; the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Hekuran Isai, Pali Miska and Muho Asllani; the member of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; and other comrades. [passage omitted]

Second Day Proceedings

AU021931 Tirana ATA in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of the Women's Union of Albania [WUA] is successfully continuing its proceedings in the atmosphere of high revolutionary enthusiasm. Attending today's sitting were the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Ramiz Alia; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani; and the Comrades Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra. The contributions about the report of the general council of the WUA began today before noon. Through their contributions the delegates brought the rich experience of the work of their organization in all the sectors of life, production and defence. They pointed out the achievements they have scored in their work for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania]. Their revolutionary initiatives and movements, the actions they have undertaken for the fulfilment of the tasks in the field of production, the results they have reached on the front of ideo-political, technical-professional, educational and cultural education and physical and military training, etc.

The contributions to the discussion continued in the afternoon sitting.

The congress was also greeted by foreign delegations. Their greetings were welcomed with applause by the delegates, who expressed their feelings of proletarian internationalism and militant solidarity.

EVENTS MARK CHAVDAR, BOTEV ANNIVERSARIES

Meeting at Partisans' Monument

AU282011 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] A festive celebration and tattoo was held in the Zherkovo area near the partisans' monument, where 39 years ago the first Sofia partisan brigade, called Chavdar, was established under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership. The meeting was also dedicated to the forthcoming date of 2 June, the Day of Botev, and a day of commemoration for those who fought against Ottoman oppression, fascism, and capitalism, as well as the memorial day for the soldiers of World War II.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, first commander of the brigade, minister of national defense, and by Comrade Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug party committee, as well as by numerous deputy ministers, partisan veterans, members of the Chavdar brigade, officers, and generals of the People's Army, and by thousands of working people.

Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in the Bulgarian People's Army, was among those present.

Major General Stefan Stefanov delivered a speech on those who fought against Ottoman oppression, fascism, and capitalism, and on the soldiers of World War II.

Zhivkov at Chavdar Commemoration

AU291833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 83

[Summary] On 29 May a festive celebration took place at the monument of the Chavdar partisan unit in Sofia Okrug, marking 2 June, the day of those who fell in the struggle against fascism and capitalism. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with exceptional cordiality, attended the celebration. He was accompanied by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Chudomir Aleksandrov." The military attaches of the socialist countries also attended the celebration.

Botev Ceremony

AU011912 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 1 June carries a 46-minute live relay of a "solemn meeting-tattoo" from the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum at the 9 September Square in Sofia devoted to "commemorating the anniversary of Khristo Botev and others who perished in the struggle against the Turkish yoke, capitalism, fascism, and in the Fatherland War." After a review of the soldiers and cadets in attendance by Major General Metodi Sotirov, who is parade commander, Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy minister of defense and BCP Central Committee member, opens the session. In his 17-minute speech, he recalls the heroic deeds of many Bulgarians who perished for the liberation of Bulgaria, among whom "the name of Khristo Botev is the brightest." He then pays tribute to the Russian people, who "liberated Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke" as well as to the Soviet Union, which also liberated Bulgaria from fascism. In this connection, he names all the Bulgarian communists killed during the Bulgarian struggle in World War II.

Dobrev then says that the Bulgarian people have firmly rallied around the BCP and that they will work in accordance with the recommendations of Todor Zhivkov to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Turning to the international situation he says that the United States is to be blamed for the present world tension because it continues to increase its military expenditures in order to achieve military supremacy. In this connection, he adds that the United States has decided to build MX missiles and has ignored the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union. He also adds that "the United States openly threatens Latin American countries." Dobrev also mentions and emphasizes the advantages of the 28 May Soviet Government declaration on freezing strategic weapons. In conclusion, Dobrev says: "Bulgaria will continue to work for peace and, together with the other socialist countries, always be ready to fulfill its international obligations." At this point, the announcer says that the following persons are in attendance: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Misho Mishev, and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

At 1757 GMT, the roll call begins, comprising the names of Bulgarian revolutionaries, communists, and agrarians. Afterwards, the general commanding the meeting-tattoo begins receiving the reports of the company commanders. When this is finished, a command is heard, a brass-band anthem is played, and the people attending the meeting are said to be kneeling to commemorate the heroes. Slogans are then recited, honoring the Warsaw Pact alliance, the "invincible Red Army," the BCP, and the Bulgarian People's Republic. In conclusion, the Bulgarian anthem is played and the live relay ends at 1816 GMT.

Botev Meeting at Okolchitsa

AU021437 [Editorial Report] During its regular newscast at 0900 GMT on 2 June, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian carries a report on the celebration-meeting at Okolchitsa peak near Vratsa, "devoted to the day of Khristo Botev and to those who perished in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and in the Fatherland War." "The meeting was attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov, Georgi Grigorov, chief of the Organizational Department at the BCP Central Committee; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; and others."

According to the announcer, Lazar Petrov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug party committee, opened the meeting and asked those present to observe a minute of silence to honor the heroes who perished for Bulgarian freedom. Afterward, he gave the floor to Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who delivered a speech emphasizing that "the legendary peak of Okolchitsa is not a symbol of the people's heroic deeds and sacrifices, but has become a site where we, today's Bulgarians, are drawing a balance sheet on our position in the historic destiny of Bulgaria, as well as contributing to building a developed socialist society."

In conclusion, wreaths of gratitude were laid at the heroes' monument by the representatives of various public, political, and mass organizations.

GENERAL DZHUROV GREETS SOFIA MILITARY MEETING

AU021948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The traditional meeting of the Ministry of National Defense leadership with servicemen of the Sofia (? garrison) has been held. The participants in the party's revolutionary struggle and builders of the socialist fatherland's armed forces were cordially greeted by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

FILIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S WEIZ 1 JUNE

AU011522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov today received Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the intersession meeting of the cochairmen of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Grisha Filipov noted that the Bulgarian side highly values the dynamically developing relations with the GDR in the field of economy, trade, science, and technology. The two sides assessed the favorable prospects and substantial reserves for the further development of cooperation and discussed concrete trends toward their utilization. Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH CSSR

AU282006 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- Consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia were held here, May 26 through 28 of this year. The delegations were headed by the first deputy ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Maryi Ivanov of Bulgaria and Mr Jindrich Rehorek of Czechoslovakia.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Jindrich Rehorek for a friendly talk.

During the consultations the two delegations highly esteemed the state of bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres and emphasized the prospects to their further dynamic development.

The two conversing sides expressed their concern over the sharp escalation of tension in the world through the fault of international imperialism and above all of the USA and spoke in favor of resuming the process of detente and for the successful ending of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA, of the Vienna talks and of the Madrid meeting. They back up unanimously all the proposals of the Soviet Union in the sphere of disarmament and the proposals contained in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation states.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation highly assessed the active role played by Czechoslovakia at the Vienna talks and for creating a calm atmosphere and a climate of trust among the countries in Central Europe.

YORDANOV MEETS HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

AU021947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has met Maria Sandor, Hungarian deputy minister of culture and head of the Hungarian delegation to the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture. Talks on the development of cultural cooperation between the two countries were held. A protocol on the 10th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation was signed today.

STANISHEV RECEIVES LEBANESE CP GUEST

AU021846 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 2 (BTA) -- Today Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the Lebanese Communist Party, who is here on a visit.

During the talks which provided in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the further cooperation between the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism was reviewed. [sentence as received]

Views were exchanged on a number of actual problems of the international communist and workers' movement, on the situation in the world and in the Middle East in particular after the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese treaties with U.S. participants. Absolute identity of the two fraternal parties' views was found on the matters discussed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES USSR INVENTIONS CHAIRMAN

AU021849 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov has received Ivan Nayashkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. At the friendly and cordial talk held in Sofia, a very good evaluation of the present and past joint work between the Bulgarian and Soviet specialists in the sphere of discoveries was given. The trends toward deepening this cooperation and expanding shared information on scientific-technical achievements, as well as putting them into practice, were also outlined.

ZHIVKOV ON FINNISH ENVOY'S 'SUDDEN' DEATH

AU301313 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a message of condolences to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, on the sudden [vnezapna] death of Esko Vaartela, Finnish ambassador to Bulgaria.

The message, which expresses most sincere condolences, reads: "With his activity Mr Vaartela was an example of an ambassador constantly working in the interest of peace and detente and for strengthening and expanding the comprehensive relations between our countries." The message also expresses condolences to the late ambassador's family.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AFRICAN TRIP

LD022217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Interview with Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, by (?Michael Cernan); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, you have returned from your foreign trip to three African states: Nigeria, Benin, and Madagascar. How do you assess the results of this trip, the results of your mutual talks?

[Answer] In the first place, one should note that these countries are among our most significant partners on the African Continent -- politically, economically, and as far as cultural, educational, and health investments are concerned. All these countries -- and this should also be stressed at the beginning -- are waging a consistent anti-imperialist struggle. They resolutely oppose all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. At the same time, the People's Republic of Benin and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are oriented toward socialist development while the Federal Republic of Nigeria is not only our traditional friend in Africa but the biggest trade partner of the [word indistinct] part of this continent, as well as a significant member of the Nonaligned Movement.

It was, above all, a question of personal honor to hand over to all the presidents of these states personal messages from the president of our republic, Comrade Gustav Husak. These messages expressed, above all, appreciation for our present cooperation but also interest in further expansion of it in all spheres of joint interest, as well as an assessment of our present cooperation in the international field.

In our talks in Benin, Nigeria, and Madagascar we heard resolute condemnation of the kidnapping of our citizens in Angola. Their immediate and unconditional release was unequivocally requested. For example, the foreign minister of such an important country as Nigeria, Audu, said in his official address -- which was transmitted over Nigerian television and radio and published in the press -- that the kidnapping of our men, women, and children represents inadmissible blackmail and is resolutely condemned by Nigeria. This Nigerian representative said further -- and I quote -- that Nigeria resolutely demands that these Czechoslovaks, who had been helping the Angolan people in their struggle for progress in the country, be released immediately. Similar words were heard also in Benin or in Madagascar.

An important part in the talks with the representatives of these three African countries -- whether it was during the talks with my partners or during my meetings with the presidents or the heads of other departments -- pertained, of course, to assessing the international situation and to exchanging views on the key questions of the present day. One may note with satisfaction that a proximity or identity of views was shown.

It was very interesting to see how in Africa -- one could say, in a continent far removed from the military, political climate of Europe -- people show immense interest in the concrete measures of how to avert nuclear war, disarmament measures, and measures for detente in the political or military spheres. In all these states' capitals, whether Lagos, Cotonou, or Antananarivo, the Political Declaration of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states was very highly praised. It was shown that the peace initiative of our countries has found a tremendously positive response in Africa.

This is valid, above all, for the proposed treaty on the nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO states, which will be open to all the countries of the world. It was precisely this question that was the topic of very lively interest, above all in Nigeria, but also elsewhere. Conversely, I informed the representatives of these countries, in this connection, about the concrete steps that Czechoslovakia and its allies have been taking thus far so that this treaty may be implemented and might contribute toward [words indistinct]

We also devoted much attention in our talks to the situation in the south of Africa, naturally, and in the other hotbeds of tension, while jointly expressing support for the South-West African People's Organization as the sole legal representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom. Similarly, we agreed on the standpoints concerning complete liquidation of apartheid and all its residues in South Africa.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what was the topic of the part of your talks which, in diplomatic language, is called exchange of views on bilateral relations?

[Answer] I should say that the results of the talks on the bilateral themes confirmed that we have good mutual relations. It is precisely in Nigeria, Benin, and Madagascar that a number of exceptionally interesting possibilities of implementation exist for our advanced industrial potential. Conversely, it is these countries that offer us, on the basis of mutual advantages, their own products, and not only from the classical sphere of raw materials.

At the conclusion of our visits to Madagascar and Benin we signed agreements on [word indistinct] scientific cooperation with these countries. I think that this opens a very broad field, that on the basis of these documents our mutual relations may be enriched, cooperation among the mass media, radio, television, newspapers, and agencies, in science, health care, sports, culture, and education may be further developed and enlivened, as was stressed when signing these documents and during the speeches.

Altogether I should say that the visits represented practical and useful [words indistinct]

MATERIALS ON STATUS OF HOSTAGES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

For Western and African news media materials on the status of the Czechsolovak citizens held captive by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, see the Angola subsection of the Southern Africa section in the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 19 May.

BELGRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR INTERPARTY TALKS

Kapek Present at Arrival

LD011528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1741 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Prague, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Belgrade LC city conference, arrived in Prague this afternoon on a visit of several days to Czechoslovakia. At Prague airport Ivan Stambolic was welcomed by his host, Antonin Kapek, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and first secretary of the Prague city committee. Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

Immediately upon arrival, talks between the two delegations led by Antonin Kapek and Ivan Stambolic started at the city committee. In the talks views were exchanged on the role and tasks of party organizations and on some issues of the economic, social, and cultural development of Prague and Belgrade.

Beno Receives Stambolic

LD011651 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno received Wednesday Petar Stambolic [as received], chairman of the Belgrade city committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party city committee in Prague.

In a comradely discussion they exchanged information on the tasks of the two parties in implementing the conclusions of their congresses. They underlined the friendship relations between Prague and Belgrade and expressed interest in their further promotion.

The delegation of the Belgrade party committee headed by Petar Stambolic [as received] was also received by the deputy mayor of Prague Zdenek Horcik, who recalled the friendly relations of a long standing between the two capitals and informed the guests of the construction of Prague. The head of the Yugoslav delegation admired the historical beauties of the Czechoslovak city and the care given to the reconstruction of historical monuments.

The Yugoslav guests inspected the Prague metro, were acquainted with the general plan of the city's development and also went to the new Hotel Panorama which has been built by Yugoslav companies.

MINISTER LER LEADS DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING

LD301404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Leopold Ler, Federal finance minister, left for Bulgaria today to attend the 41st session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Exchange and Financial Questions. The meeting will examine topical foreign exchange and related financial matters, which will contribute to the development of economic cooperation of the CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH PHILIPPINES -- In Manila, the second session of the Czechoslovak-Philippine mixed commission for trade has ended. At the conclusion of the session a joint protocol was signed that emphasizes the possibilities for further development of trade between the two countries. Jaroslav Jakubec, head of the Czechoslovak delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade; and Carlos Romulo, Philippine minister of foreign affairs, have signed an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 2 Jun 83 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER

LD021348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Jun (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker received on Thursday CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina. The guest from the CSSR conveyed fraternal greetings from CPCZ General Secretary of and President of the CSSR Gustav Husak, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker. Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

SED Central Committee Politburo member and Minister for State Security Army General Mielke and Interior Minister Colonel-General Dickel participated in the meeting at the house of the Central Committee.

STOPH RECEIVES IRAQI TRADE MINISTER

LD022050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Under the conditions of the sharpened course of confrontation and arms buildup chosen by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, there is nothing more important than the preservation of the peoples from a devastating nuclear war, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, affirmed in Berlin on Thursday.

During the friendly talk the two sides condemned Israel's criminal policy of aggression toward the Arab States, which will result in a serious exacerbation of the situation in that region, and affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

Willi Stoph and Hasan 'Ali praised the long-term, stable and systematic cooperation between the two countries, which has proved itself in practice, and the high level of mutual economic relations achieved. They expressed the conviction that the present eighth meeting of the Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation will provide new impulses for their further development.

Also today, the Iraqi guest had talks with Felix Meier and Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR ministers of electrical engineering and electronics, and of machine tool and processing machinery building respectively, on the deepening of scientific-technological and economic cooperation.

STOPH RECEIVES LIBYAN PLANNING SECRETARY

LD021930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriyah.

The partners in the talks expressed their joint interest in further strengthening and deepening relations between the two countries in accordance with the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. They emphasized questions of the further expansion of economic cooperation, which in view of the more complicated international conditions has assumed increasing significance and should be promoted more tangibly and more comprehensively for the benefit of the two peoples. The two sides agreed in condemning the arms drive and confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, which increasingly threaten world peace.

They stressed the need for effective measures against the arms race and to limit and radically reduce strategic, and in particular nuclear, arms, as expressed in the latest proposals of the USSR.

Willi Stoph and Fawzi al-Shakshuki expressed their deep concern about the extremely tense situation in the Middle East, which has arisen as a result of the barbaric actions by Israel against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and the continuing occupation of Lebanese territory by troops of the Israeli rulers. They confirmed their stance to the effect that the Middle East problem can be solved only through safeguarding the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

ROMANIAN PROPOSALS AT BUDAPEST MEETING

AU012002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest (AGERPRES) 1/6/1983 -- The Romanian delegation to the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under way in Budapest advanced a draft resolution declaring for a lift of protectionist discriminatory practices, of restrictions and artificial barriers from industry, agriculture, science and technology, for the renunciation of political conditioning and economic pressure of any kind, for the taking into consideration of the specific interests of the developing countries in Europe. At the same time, the Romanian delegation highlighted the responsiblities incumbent on parliamentarians and the governments of the CSCE participating countries for overcoming the current economic crisis, ensuring an effective recovery of the world economy, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, received the Romanian delegation to that conference. Satisfaction was expressed at the course of the relations of esteem and friendship between the two supreme legislative forums.

VERESS, RCP'S PUNGAN HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

AU021837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 2/6/1983 -- Now on a visit to Budapest, Vasile Pungan, minster of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had talks with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In keeping with the decisions made at highest level, analysis was made of the current development stage and prospects of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. Special attention was paid to the identification of new ways and forms to expand and diversify mutual goods deliveries and the cooperation in production, a series of specific measures and actions being agreed upon to that end.

The two ministers signed a convention on collaboration in third markets which provides a favourable framework for collaboration in that domain between the relevant enterprises in the two countries.

The Romanian minister also had an interview with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Minsters of the Hungarian People's Republic, when questions of mutual interest were examined related to the developmet of bilateral economic collaboration.

JARUZELSKI'S CONCLUDING PLENUM SPEECH REPORTED

LD021825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the conclusion of the 12th PZPR Central Committee plenum was published today by PAP.

The 12th plenum has carried out a serious and realistic assessment of the situation, particularly its ideological, political, and economic content, according to the Leninist principle of the unity of these three elements in party activity, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. The plenum's assessment of the situation in the country, and of state and party activity, takes into consideration its considerable achievements as well as shortcomings and weaknesses. We have been preparing these assessments based on various observations and conclusions. An essential contribution has been made by the system of consultative meetings with Central Committee members, and by the work of problematic commissions.

The 5 months that have passed since the suspension of martial law, the Central Committee first secretary said, have been characterized mainly by positive processes. This assessment was contained in the Politburo's report, has met with support, and has been deepened in the spirit of party unity by those comrades taking the floor in the discussion. We have approved a resolution and defined the tasks for the forthcoming period on this basis.

The most dramatic days are behind us, the most difficult before us. Much effort and much time are needed to achieve full normalization. We should be working even now to strengthen the trends and premises for the country's further socialist development in the process of national renewal to free this development from degeneration and deformation and to ensure its social success based on the reformed management system of the state and the economy, on reconstructed and consolidated socialist awareness, and on the workers' civic activity, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

The full text of his speech will be published in tomorrow's press.

PAP VIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER'S SPEECH 26 MAY

LD271711 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 27 May 83

[By a PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May -- The Polish Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak's speech made to members of the Executive Committee of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council is a noteworthy fact, as this was a statement delivered by the head of a ministry which plays a vital role in the system of functioning of the state, defending its interests, and safeguarding public order. The speech was one more manifestation of the continuing dialogue between those who govern and society.

Minister Kiszczak's open and frank statement, which did not pass up even the most difficult matters, is one more confirmation of the consistency with which those who govern communicate with society, which -- as it is known -- is still divided, distrustful and perplexed, and whose still sizable segments are only very slowly building up trust for those at the top.

All the more so as the opponent whose methods of struggle against the people's state include the most repulsive means, including rumours and innuendos is still active and bent on inciting emotions.

And emotions, as it is known, have never and nowhere been a good adviser blurring as they do the true picture of matters and phenomena.

The interior minister's words and the facts he gave painted a true and unembellished picture of the situation we are in at present, with all the inherent hazards and what as a rule constitutes the not-the-most-laudable side of reality.

The way the minister talked exemplified the language of the much-needed frank dialogue with fellow citizens, a dialogue that is indispensable for removing psychological barriers and liquidating those blank spots in the process of information which are immediately being filled by those who are interested in destruction and spreading chaos.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN 24 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

AU011054 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 May 83 pp 3-5

[Unattributed report: "Press Conference (Transcript)"]

[Excerpts] We present below a transcript of the press conference for foreign journalists which took place at the INTERPRESS press center in Warsaw on 24 May.

Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, replied to journalists' questions.

[Question from Dan Fisher, LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent] Mr Minister, Cardinal Glemp said before he left Rome that the church would try to rearrange a meeting between the pope and Mr Walesa. Could you describe the government's reactions?

[Answer] I do not know of any such statement made by Cardinal Glemp. I have read a press report that he has said that this meeting is not in the program, and that he will not speculate on the matter. The government's stance has been expressed by Minister A. Lopatka during a press conference, when he said that such a meeting is not contained in the program of the visit. This settles the matter. This issue quite simply does not exist in any current decision-making process. It does not exist in the visit's official program. We do not know if the pope would like to meet L. Walesa either. All we know right now is that L. Walesa would be happy to meet the pope, as would many other Poles who have expressed this desire.

[Question from Dan Fisher] You say that his matter does not exist in the official program which concerns you. Does that mean that the government would have nothing against such a meeting taking place in a less formal way, or even informally? It could, for example, take place during the last days of the pope's visit when he has free time for himself.

[Answer] The government believes that the good of the country demands that L. Walesa should not conduct any public activity, since such public activity does not ease the political conflicts in Poland, but sharpens them. It is in this context that one can assess any future moves made by L. Walesa. We are, of course, only interested in the political aspects of L. Walesa's conduct, and only in its political aspect.

[Question from Jerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG correspondent] Professor B. Geremek has been detained for a week. Could we find out why he was detained?

[Answer] Dean B. Geremek has been accused of taking part in illegal underground structures. Proceedings in this matter are in progress, and right now I have nothing to say about the results of these proceedings.

[Question from Henryk Kurta, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE correspondent] Are there any new details concerning the case of G. Przemyk?

[Answer] I cannot say much about this case right now. As far as details are concerned, I can only say that two friends of the tragically deceased G. Przemyk who, as we know from the press, have been sought as witnesses, have already been questioned.

I wish to say that this case is being investigated with maximum energy and honesty. This investigation is being conducted very energetically so that it may quickly lead to results. We regard the event itself as tragic and shocking. I mean the death of G. Przemyk. Very many details connected with this case are being investigated. More and more details requiring investigation are appearing, as is usually the case when investigations are in progress. We will not reveal these details while the investigations are under way, not only because this interferes in the investigations themselves, but also because the emotions that the case has aroused should not be stirred up. This is in accordance with the demands made by PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth]. The PRON authorities have correctly said that using an issue to excite people's thoughts and encourage conflicts in Poland is disturbing.

[Question from John Kiffner, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent] Mr Minister, a second piece of criticism of Poland has recently appeared in the Soviet press in the form of a reprint from a Polish paper which you yourself have criticized. Can you say that the government does not believe this is interference in Poland's domestic affairs?

[Answer] I know about the reprint of a NOWE DROGI article and I do not admit to having criticized NOWE DROGI. I would generally recommend that you monitor all Soviet articles dealing with Polish matters, articles which are very rich and varied, and that you draw conclusions from all articles on Polish matters which appear in the Soviet press.

[Question from Dan Fisher] Getting back to the case of G. Przemyk, could you say whether some militia officials have been suspended in connection with this case, or whether some other steps against the militia officials have been taken?

[Answer] I have said all I have to say on this subject.

[Question from Bernard Guetta, LE MONDE correspondent] Is it true that K. Barcikowski had a heart attack at the beginning of last week? Could you give us the agenda of the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum?

[Answer] Concerning your first question, I will neither confirm nor deny this, since it is not our custom to report illnesses. I cannot give the agenda of the plenum yet. It will be announced at the time.

[Question from Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent] Commentaries on the letter of L. Walesa and his colleagues to the Sejm make it quite clear that the principle of trade union pluralism is not in the interests of the workers's class. Yet this principle is contained in the trade union law, only somewhat removed in time. Does the tone of these commentaries mean that the authorities are rejecting this clause in the law?

[Answer] One quite simply has to distinguish between the legal clause presenting certain legal possibilities and the PZPR's political line toward the trade union movement. This line has been clear as of August 1980, and not merely as of today. The party believes that it lies in the interests of the workers' class that the trade union movement be united and therefore stronger. It believes that any split leads to a disruption where trade union bodies are more interested in rivalry or in fighting among themselves than in statutory activity. In the end this rivalry would encourage more pay demands and make other demands, which are unjustified in many cases. Besides, we do not have any clashes of interests between various sections of the workers' class which would justify more than one trade union headquarters.

It is quite clear that the existing regulations which allow the existence of a trade union structure different to the one today cannot be a pretext for reactivating political organizations of an opposition nature. Any hopes of pluralism being a side door to reactivating an opposition group in Poland are unrealistic. We will not allow this to happen.

[Question from Henrzk Kurta] In connection with your statement on trade union pluralism and with the government's assessment on this matter -- in other words, on the future of the trade union movement -- could I ask for a short description of the government's stance toward the Gdansk agreements which were made by the PPR government, among others?

[Answer] The government regards the Gdansk agreements and the other agreements as generally binding. The government has kept its part of the agreements as far as possible. But the other partner, or in any case the other partner's successor, which later became Solidarity broke the agreements.

We believe that the spirit of these agreements is still binding on us. There is, however, the question of how far it is possible to obey the letter of the agreements concerning economic and social matters such as the housing commitments which we could not fulfill and other commitments requiring the right resources. The new unions which are emerging are doing so on the basis of what was contained in the agreements. In other words, these unions will be independent and self-governing, because the Gdansk agreement said that independent, self-governing unions are to function in Poland. I would suggest that Mr Kurta refresh his memory and take a look at the Gdansk agreement.

[Question from John Cochrane] I would like to get back to the issue of the American sanctions. Polish economists and representatives of authority believe these sanctions have harmed Poland a great deal. But the representatives of the authorities have always said that Poland will always overcome these difficulties with the help of its allies. I would like to ask if you could assess the effect of these sanctions today. We have had no opportunity to hear such an assessment so far.

[Answer] The effect of these sanctions is weakening, as the Polish economy is basing itself to a greater extent on cooperation within CEMA and strengthening not only trade with the Soviet Union but joint production as well. But these sanctions do still exert a negative influence in two areas.

The first area is industrial production and industrial processing, in other words the processing of materials. I am especially concerned with industry based on foreign licenses. Because of the sanctions and the resulting difficulty in obtaining materials and equipment necessary for production, thus industry is operating below its full potential. So the sanctions are still having effect here.

The second area where the sanctions can still be felt is food economy and, especially, the fodder market for breeding purposes. Animal breeding has been on imported fodder to a considerable extent up to now. Today it is impossible to import the same amount, therefore meat consumption in Poland has fallen. We believe that until we manage to increase animal breeding and meat production with our own strength, this reduced consumption as a result of the American sanctions will last for at least a few more years in Poland.

SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK ON POPE'S VISIT, SITUATION

NC021547 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 2 (AFP) -- The forthcoming visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II has already sparked controversy, with authorities insisting on the strictly pastoral nature of the visit while a banned trade union Solidarity leader has called for the trip to the occasion for new anti-government protests.

A communique published today by PAP news agency at the end of talks between Vatican diplomatic head Achille Silvestrini and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski said both church and state authorities underlined the "religious nature" of the pontiff's visit to his native country. The communique added that both sides were "convinced that the visit would contribute to peace and understanding between nations."

Meanwhile former Warsaw region Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak said in an interview in the underground weekly TYGODNIK MAKOWZE that the communist authorities were "not willing to make concessions", and that one should not expect "concrete, direct results" from the pope's visit.

Mr Bujak said that society in Poland had proved itself "worthy" of welcoming the pope, refusing to be "blackmailed" into accepting his visit in exchange for "normalisation."

He said that the mass May Day protests proved that Solidarity retained the people's support and that groups such as the Association of Artists were not swayed by repressive government measures.

Mr Bujak said the pope would be welcomed "by the people, not the authorities."

The underground leader said that Solidarity had become more efficient since the failure of last November's strike call. He said that Solidarity understood that at present hopes for general strike were "illusory."

Mr Bujak said the banned union had set up a number of social, cultural, and educational committees which in some factories operated with the tacit agreement of management.

He said that Lech Walesa, the chief of Solidarity, had a freedom of action completely different from the underground leaders of the union and that "he is using it wonderfully."

Mr Bujak said that the Solidarity trade union was engaged in a long drawn out struggle and that fundamental changes will only occur in Poland when changes take place in East-West relations.

ANDREI TALKS WITH LATIN AMERICAN OFFICIAL

AU021835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/6/1983 -- Dr. Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), arrived in Bucharest upon the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The guest was received by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. A talk was held on the occasion during which aspects were approached of the relations of cooperation between Romania and the Latin American countries, as well as of their collaboration within the Group of 77.

Stress was laid on the common stances of Romania and of the Latin American countries on series of international issues, and the existing possibilities were highlighted of developing their cooperation at the international, economic meeting.

The SELA permanent secretary also had working interviews with Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and with Maria Croza, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

RCP'S BANC MEETS AUSTRIA'S CP LEADER IN VIENNA

AU011858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 1/6/1983 -- The RCP delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to Austria, was received by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. Information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties as well as views on current international questions and questions of the communist and working-class movement.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration developing between the RCP and the Communist Party of Austria. It was assessed that the strengthening of those relations was for the benefit of the two parties and countries, of the cause of progress, detente, understanding and peace.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

DUMITRESCU MEETS IRAQ'S HUSAYN IN BAGHDAD

AU021836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 2/6/1983 -- President Saddam Husayn received in Baghdad Florea Dumitrescu, minister secretary of state, adviser to Romania's president and special envoy of the Romanian head of state.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, warm greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of the relations between the two countries, in the spirit of the summit talks and understandings and the wish was voiced to expand cooperation on a bilateral plane and in the international life, in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Iraqi peoples, of the cause of peace, stability and understanding throughout the world. During the talks, aspects were approached of the Romanian-Iraqi cooperation, on the economic plane in particular, just as questions of the current international life.

During his visit to Baghdad, the Romanian minister secretary of state met with Tariq Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES CC WORKING MEETING

AU301630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 May 83 pp 1, 3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" at the 27 May RCP Central Committee working meeting on industry and agriculture in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, this working meeting has been attended by cadres from county and party basic organizations in charge of economic affairs, by first secretaries, and by members of the central leadership of the government and state.

The meeting has examined in depth the activities of party bodies and organizations, and of working people's councils designed to implement the plan for the first few months of this year. As the discussions pointed out, all party bodies and organizations, enterprise managements, and central bodies in each county have been consistently endeavoring to best fulfill the socioeconomic development program.

During this period, efforts have been focused on implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference. The programs are aimed at more rapidly developing our national economy and increasing economic efficiency.

As a result of those efforts, in the first 4 months of this year the industrial production plan was exceeded by several billion lei. Nevertheless, the itemized production is somewhat in arrears, and that has been causing difficulties in many units. Had the itemized production been fulfilled and all products manufactured, plan fulfillment results in these first 4 months would have been better.

We have recorded several important results in more intensively developing energy and raw materials resources -- I am primarily referring to coal and various ores. Unfortunately oil production is falling short of plan provisions.

In view of all that, measures must be taken to rapidly eliminate failings and to more resolutely implement the energy and raw materials plans. Several specifications were made in this connection at our meeting.

We must completely fulfill the plan for the coal industry, and we have the conditions for even exceeding it. However, we must give greater attention to the production of coking coal. Shortfalls in the fulfillment of the coking coal plan caused us particular difficulties. As has been discussed, in the coming few months we must not merely fulfill the plan, but strive to make up for shortfalls in the first months, which amount to 300,000 tons of coking coal. For that, the mining enterprises, the ministry, and the party organizations of Hunedoara and Caras -- both organizations -- must take all necessary measures to fulfill the plan, including the monthly program designed to recoup the short falls of the first month. Resolute steps must also be taken to implement the programs concerning other deposits, since next year all sorts of raw materials will have to be derived solely from domestic production.

Although measures have been implemented to reorganize activities in the area of oil production, they have not yielded appropriate results. Hence, measures must be taken to fulfill the oil production plan. In June all oil wells must yield at least the planned production, so that in the coming months the shortfalls of the previous months can be recouped. This can be achieved through a better organization of labor at each well and in each team.

Generally speaking, we must take measures to fulfill the full range of industrial production, in accordance with the plan, and increase production of materials in particularly great demand. The first and second quarters must be ended with the production-goods and other plans overfulfilled, and all production ranges must be manufactured as planned, because that is the only way to ensure smooth production flows.

Particular attention must be given to production for export, which should be given priority and fully completed, as established. That applies to both clearing and convertible currency exports.

Far more resolute measures are required to raise the technical and qualitative level of products. Certain results have been obtained along this line, but much remains to be done. Each unit and sector must optimally fulfill its entire production, at a high technical level, and must give special attention to exports.

If the plan is fulfilled in all sectors and for the full range, we will have good conditions for smooth technical-material supplies. Naturally, if one sector fails to fulfill its production, it causes a chain of difficulties and problems, which sometimes influences all activities. Hence, the central bodies, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Funds, and the production ministries must take all measures to ensure the unswerving implementation of the programs concerning technical-material supplies, and thus a smooth production.

Along this line, more resolute steps must be taken to implement material consumption standards and to cut back Consumption of energy, raw and other materials even more than is envisaged in consumption standards and in supply plans, because many sectors still record high consumption. This means that there is still a lot of room for reductions. In point of fact, following talks with each ministry we set mobilizing tasks which must be achieved.

Resolute measures are required to recover and reutilize materials. Many sectors derive up to 50 percent, and some even more, of their raw material requirements from that source. For example, we should be able to supply over 50 percent of the cellulose required for the production of paper, cardboard, and so forth, from used paper. This will mean great savings of wood, as well as of certain chemicals.

We have considerable provisions for the collection and reutilization of glass, which will mean great savings of energy, soda, and other products. The same applies to scrap metal, nonferrous metals, textiles, and so forth. Recovered materials in practice should supply a good part of our technical-material supplies, and there are great untapped reserves for increasing the quantities of recovered and reutilized materials in all sectors.

Greater attention must be given to reconditioning and reutilizing various materials, subassemblies, and parts. In fact, we have only begun to do so concerning various items. In this area, too, by reconditioning and reutilizing subassemblies and parts, we can considerably reduce our raw materials requirements -- which are sometimes very expensive, cut back operating costs, and better meet the requirements of the national economy.

I am speaking about all this because, after discussing these matters with each ministry, we have come to the conclusion that we can do a lot more than was even foreseen at the national conference. And so, as of this year, we must resolutely endeavor to increase the percentage of such materials in production and in technical-material supplies. We will thus create better conditions for cutting back material expenditures and more markedly increasing economic efficiency.

Even this year, we must reduce material expenditures even further than foreseen in the plan. Such reductions will be even more marked in 1984 and 1985. We plan to reduce the percentage of material expenditures for the overall national economy to about 56-57 percent. Naturally, there are sectors which fall far under the 50 percent mark, and others which are above it. It must be very clear that we must reduce material expenses and increase economic efficiency in order to implement the programs concerning the socioeconomic and general development of our country and concerning the increases in the people's material and cultural well-being.

I have noted with great satisfaction the efforts and the good results recorded in several counties. As has been stressed during the discussions, each county committee, each minister, and each comrade must consider the experience and results of other counties and establish appropriate programs for the coming few months in their own country, capitalizing on each positive experience in their area. Several counties and enterprises have obtained good results. Generally speaking, all the counties have been making greater efforts, some with better and some with poorer result. However, the results attained in some counties and sectors demonstrate that this is feasible and that we should aim for the best possible in this respect.

Similarly, we are not happy with the rate of increase of labor productivity. Therefore, resolute measures must be taken to greatly increase labor productivity as of this very year, without waiting for the final version of the program that is being worked out at the central level and anticipates far greater increases in labor productivity than envisaged in the plan.

I will not now go into details concerning each branch and sector. These matters have been discussed with the ministries and at this meeting. We have had many good results but we have had failings, too. However, as of this year, we have the potential to substantially overfulfill the plan provisions.

I think we should plan on coming to the end of 1983 with an additional industrial production worth at least 12 billion lei. If the government will come up with a better program, we will exceed even those 12 billion lei. I am convinced that we can do so, and that at the end of the year we will praise the government's work and its measures to substantially overfulfill the industrial plan.

However, I want to emphasize to the county committees that they should not merely wait for the government or the ministries to take measures. Each county committee should establish its own program, designed to exceed the production plan in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and to obtain supplementary outputs in keeping with demands. We must not produce what is not in demand! That, of course, does not apply to coal, ores, or oil, where, as I said at the plenum, there is no ceiling. You can exceed the plan as much as you want! This also does not apply to consumption cutbacks, on which there is no limit, or to the reconditioning and reutilization of parts, because those are precisely the points of departure for additional production.

Proceeding from the positive experience of the first few months of this year, from our achievements, and from the fruitful activities carried out in various counties, I believe we have all the potential to optimally fulfill the plan and even exceed it as I mentioned before.

However, resolute actions are required for that! All the party bodies and organizations, the working people's councils, and the collectives of working people must thoroughly debate these matters at their general meetings and must strive to strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline so that each collective of working people should fulfill the plan for this year.

I do not think I need to stress again that the fulfillment of this year's plan is decisive for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan.

Esteemed comrades, intensive activities have been carried out in agriculture, too. The sowing and other spring operations have been done on schedule and in good conditions.

All the comrades who took the floor spoke about good results. Those concern increases in the production of vegetables, meat, milk, and eggs, increases which are about 15 percent higher than in the same period of 1982. Certain countries obtained even higher productions -- from 30 to 40 percent more than last year. However, it would seem that here, too, there are failings, and that not all the counties and all the agricultural units have resolutely endeavored to best fulfill their production tasks for this year.

As for vegetable production, particularly grain, the situation is somewhat difficult because of the long drought that afflicted the southeastern part of the country in the first few months of this year. Resolute measures were taken under the circumstances to irrigate and water the crops by all available means. This makes it even easier to grasp the great importance of irrigation, and the great failing of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, which ignored and failed to complete the irrigation program. However, the county party committees also bear a great responsibility because in the final analysis the irrigation was for their territories. If you remember, in 1982 I particularly called your attention to this matter, and we decided to take resolute measures to increase the area of irrigated land more markedly. I hope that after the experience of this spring, both the ministry and the counties and agricultural units will better understand that irrigation and land improvement work are decisive for stable productions, whatever the climatic conditions.

Coming back to the difficult situation created as a result of the drought, I want to stress that all cooperative members and all agricultural working people have been widely mobilized to irrigate and water crops on a large area. I want to particularly mention the participation of young people, especially Pioneers and children, in this very important activity for this year's agricultural production. It can be stated that the crops have been saved by this intensive effort, although we will undoubtedly suffer losses. The work of the past 2 months, especially irrigation and crop watering, has considerably attenuated the effects of the drought, and has permitted us to ensure good vegetable yields and a good development of other crops.

In the past few days the situation has improved somewhat due to the rainfall throughout the country. It is true that in some counties the rain has not been sufficient. Some areas and counties still feel a great shortage of water. Hence, irrigation and crop watering must continue with the same or even greater intensity. Work that still remains to be done on land that must be irrigated must be completed immediately. Similarly, each unit and each commune must utilize all the means at its disposal to secure water over the greatest possible area. I want to call your attention to the good experience of some counties which have been watering only plant roots instead of the entire area. We must not waste water, and should thus water each plant separately. In addition to saving water, we will thus ensure the appropriate development of the crops.

Resolute steps must also be taken to complete all crop maintenance work on schedule and in good conditions. Despite the difficult conditions, we must ensure the appropriate growth of the plants. Some crops -- peas and barley -- are already being harvested, and soon the wheat harvest will begin. We have all the necessary conditions, and measures should be taken to harvest the crops as fast as possible, without any losses. While this is a general requirement, this year it is more important than usual. We must not allow the barley or wheat to ripen excessively, but must gather them when they are almost ripe, to avoid losses. The crops must be gathered completely, down to the last grain, and the entire yield must be stored correctly.

Measures must be taken to sow secondary crops immediately after the harvest in accordance with the plan established for each county. As we stressed during the discussions, the plan, especially for vegetables, must be exceeded. This is equally valid for other crops, but I am stressing vegetables to ensure good supplies, ample reserves, and a variety of them. About 1 million hectares must be sown for grain corn as a secondary crop. This will require appropriate sowing and maintenance, including fertilizers, irrigation, or complete watering, so as to obtain good crops of grain corn.

These secondary crops must help us make up for the losses caused by the drought, and even ensure additional production. Thus, despite the difficult conditions created by the drought, we must work to ensure good crops, thus ensuring good consumer supplies and other supplies for the national economy.

Special attention must be given to gathering fodder crops and ensuring appropriate animal feeds. The comrades mentioned measures taken along this line. Here, too, we have had some good results, but I will not go into details now; however, in view of this year's difficult conditions, we must make sure that all fodder crops are harvested, so as to have sufficient feed for both the summer and fall, as well as for winter. This applies also to pastures and hayfields. I must say that the modernization of pastures and hayfields is still slow. Next year we must cultivate at least 1 million hectares in order to return them to a normal condition, and then we will only need to seed or regenerate the pastures and hayfields every 3-4 years.

We must capitalize on the good experience we had with certain highly productive plants mentioned here and cultivate them throughout the country. In this respect, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will have to work out special programs for each county, supply the necessary seeds, and provide the means for enriching bulk fodder so that each county can make the most of what it has available. I will not go into detail, but in this area, too, we have had good results which greatly increased the quality and nutritive value of fodders, but which are not being applied in all the counties and all the units.

Each county has a program in the area of livestock, too. The discussions have pointed out that while certain counties have obtained good results, others are lagging behind. We must take all necessary measures -- as we have repeatedly discussed and as was mentioned at today's discussions -- to achieve the number of livestock planned, and we have the potential for it! We must also markedly increase animal production and observe slaughtering weights.

Actions to modernize stables and animal shelters and to mechanize milking in all agricultural units are still slow. At this meeting, too, I want to call your attention to the fact that the established programs must be implemented, the number of privately raised animals must be increased, and programs concerning animal production must be fulfilled.

Proceeding from the provisions of the 5-year plan and of the party program and in view of the arrears in irrigation, we decided to take resolute steps to achieve at least 4 million hectares of irrigated land by 1985 and 5.5-6 million hectares by 1990. This action will be pursued particularly in the southeastern part of the country, which practically affects the entire agricultural area in that zone. The irrigation plan will also have to include hilly areas cultivated in vineyards and fruit trees.

Yesterday I mentioned that all of Constanta and Tulcea counties will have to be irrigated in the course of the present 5-year plan. I agree that Braila County should also be included. However, each county must examine its needs and establish maximum programs,and must mobilizae all its forces to ensure the most complete possible irrigation. The objective of 4 million irrigated hectares by 1985 must be viewed as minimal. County programs are not maximal. Each county can and must irrigate additional areas as of this very year!

We agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry that it should design simple projects, which should ensure irrigation in good conditions, and that we should mainly focus on furrow irrigation systems.

In the west and north, but also in the center of the country where precipitation is sufficient -- and sometimes excessive -- the stress must be laid on drainage and land amelioration. By 1985 the drainage program must be practically concluded. In all those counties we should be able to obtain 4,000-5,000 kg of wheat or barley per hectare easily, and 7,000-8,000 and 10,000 kg of corn without irrigation by ensuring appropriate plant densities and maintenance, in view of the ample precipitation there. Even larger should be the output of fodder from pastures and hayfields in that area, if they are properly cultivated. In this respect, too, programs have been established for each county. However, those programs will have to be revised and expanded in each county so that all excess humidity can be eliminated. We now have the technical means for doing so within a short period of time and in good conditions.

In view of the work that is to be done in these 3 years for irrigation, drainage, and land improvement, I think each county should establish a commission or a special team, supervised by the first secretary and assisted by the secretary in charge of agriculture -- but under the direct responsibility of the first secretary -- to work out programs and monitor the implementation of measures. Naturally, this action should be pursued at all levels, in each unit and commune. We must establish special teams comprised of cooperative members, peasants, working people in villages and townships, which should work on irrigation and drainage programs.

These programs must be viewed as having a national importance, and we must mobilize all our forces to implement them. I do not think I must stress again that this year's experience clearly demonstrates that in our country, irrigation is vital for stable crops, whatever the conditions, and for ensuring satisfactory consumer supplies and other supplies for the national economy.

When I spoke at the 12th party congress about a new agrarian revolution, I had in mind an intensive and highly productive agriculture, but closely dependent on irrigation, drainage, and land amelioration. Without that, the objectives of the 12th party congress cannot be fulfilled. We must immediately concentrate all our forces on fulfilling the tasks established this year.

We have discussed other measures, too, concerning a better organization of agricultural land and smaller crop-rotation systems that can be more easily worked and leveled and on which sowing and crop maintenance can be more easily supervised.

In view of the great problems we have in agriculture, and especially of the situation this year, I want to dwell on the measures that should be taken to ensure the necessary good-quality seeds for the fall sowing and for the coming year in general.

I will not go into further detail; these matters have often been discussed. We have programs for each sector of activity; what is required now is that the agricultural bodies, county party organizations, and other party bodies take the necessary measures and supervise their implementation on a daily basis. We have the potential to achieve the planned production as of this year. In certain sectors, we can even achieve additional output, which for the total should permit a production even larger than envisaged in the plan. This is how all party bodies and organizations and all agricultural bodies must work! This is the direction in which we must work; we must unite the efforts of all cooperative members, the entire peasantry, and all agricultural working people!

Esteemed comrades, I would like to speak very briefly about the matter of investments. In the first months of this year we fell behind quite without any justification, since we had a very good winter for investment projects. It was a bad winter of agriculture because we did not have snow or rain; but for investment projects the weather was good, and we should have been ahead of plan. The work done on investment projects was unsatisfactory, and I cannot think of any county where things went well. There are of course, degrees. In some counties, results were somewhat better than in others. The comrades who spoke here about Constanta were actually referring to the overfulfillment of the plan on the Danube-Black Sea canal, where the mobilization was general; however, arrears on petrochemical and other projects are very big.

We must resolutely implement the measures established to make up for backlogs by the end of this semester -- i.e., by the end of June. All the facilities planned for this year must be commissioned, and even more should be commissioned by the end of the year. We established measures in this respect; you are familiar with them, so I will say no more. However, I think that all county committees should take resolute measures to complete all investment projects in good conditions. This applies to investments in agriculture, industry, and all other sectors. Special construction teams should be formed in each county. It is conceivable that a county should not be able to spare several thousand people from the local labor force.

We must considerably shorten the building duration of investment projects -- I am now referring to those underway. We have now discussed measures to more judiciously establish the amount of time needed to complete construction projects in the future and to ensure that schedules are not exceeded. Under no circumstance must we accept that building times should be extended, or that a new project should be started before it is certain that it can be completed on schedule. We must totally eliminate past practices, when certain investment projects took 7, 8 or even 10 years, when they could have been completed within 2 and 1/2 or at the most 3 years.

Along the same line, I also want to remind you of the need to complete all housing projects according to plan, so as not to have a recurrence of the 1982 situation; more so, since in several counties we will probably have to expand the housing program to ensure a stable labor force and supply housing for the cadres required by the units in the respective counties.

In the area of investments, too, we have the potential. Now we must ensure a good organization and must daily supervise the production and the manner in which the projects are completed.

Esteemed comrades, I want to once again stress the need to fulfill the production for export and to carry out exports. It is true that some contracts have not yet been concluded, however, there are arrears even where we have framework-contracts, and steps must be taken to close contracts as soon as possible. The contracts we have ensure the achievement of the export plan for this period. Hence, each unit, ministry, and county must take measures to complete the production for export and to ensure its quality. I will not now go into details. I could cite many examples of arrears in the execution of contracts.

Once again, I want to stress that each enterprise and county should have efficient commissions in charge of exports. The production for export must be supervised daily, and its quality and technical level must be ensured! I do not think I have to tell you now why this must be done. We have discussed this more than once. For us, exports are decisive for ensuring regular supplies of raw and other materials and for all economic activities.

In accordance with its extensive responsibilities, all enterprises must secure contracts and everything required to conduct exports, and not wait for someone else to do it for them.

At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the other ministries must give even greater attention than in the past to all foreign trade activities, so as to fully implement our plan in this area. In this, I also include our cooperation with the CEMA socialist member states, with all the socialist countries, with developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries. Practically speaking, we must do everything possible to ensure -- despite the difficult international conditions -- the expansion of our economic relations and production sharing, that being the only way to overcome the difficulties created by the international crisis and to ensure the socioeconomic development of our country.

Little has been said at the meeting about the fulfillment of the self-management and self-supply program. Responsible steps must be taken to fulfill consumer production. In this area, too, we have all the conditions -- despite the drought -- to ensure the production required for good consumer supplies, and even exceed the self-supply plan for certain products. However, the measures established must be strictly observed. We must supervise the production and ensure strict implementation of the prices set and of market prices! Prices must never be permitted to exceed the ones set, and each person must understand that he cannot consume more than was produced! I am saying this because in the first months of this year some counties consumed more than was foreseen in the self-supply plan without having achieved additional productions that would have allowed for it. The law stipulates that each should consume only in proportion to the fulfillment of the production plan. Additional consumption is possible only if addition production is available! I want to ask all county committees and central bodies to more seriously and carefully supervise the implementation of these programs, which are of special importance for consumer supplies throughout the country.

Generally speaking, the party bodies and organizations must give equal attention to production and consumer supplies, and must deal with them on a daily basis. But we must understand that good supplies, self-management, and self-supply require resolute production measures. We must yield more products, of a better quality, and more inexpensively in order to ensure good consumer supplies and maintain the purchasing power of real remunerations.

Esteemed comrades, in order to fulfill all the tasks concerning socioeconomic development, we must further improve the work of our party bodies and organizations. As I have said, the work has been more consistent and better organized, but there is still much room for improvement in the work of party bodies and organizations to meet demands and implement the decisions of the 12th congress and of the party conference. We must act more resolutely to better organize and allocate forces and to strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline on the job. This must first be done among the (?aktiv) and among the party organizations, and then among managerial councils and all collectives of working people.

The good results we have achieved in various areas should not in any way diminish our efforts to utterly eliminate negative situations, to improve activities, and to enhance the role of the party aktiv bodies, and organizations, and the role of each communist in ensuring productive activities and uniting the endeavors of all collectives of working people to improve results in all sectors.

I want to stress once again the need for greater efforts to ensure thorough professional and general training for cadres and the working people. We decided at the meeting that we should take measures to reinforce certain sectors with workers and specialists. I believe that the situation prevailing at new industrial centers, where there are still difficulties concerning qualified cadres and specialists, should be more thoroughly examined. The cadres of qualified workers and specialists should be more judiciously allocated to ensure good production at those units; simultaneously, ongoing classes should be organized under central supervision to raise the professional level of the working people.

We believe that to be a revolutionary and to work in a revolutionary spirit means to strive to find new ways to improve work in all areas and to ensure the ever more resolute progress of our socialist society! We must extensively develop party democracy and workers' revolutionary democracy as a factor of decisive importance for the broad participation of the masses and of all our people in the management of all sectors of activity! As I have repeatedly stated -- also at the party national conference -- we must always keep in mind the fact that our socialist society is built by the people and for the people, and that the implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism can be successful only if it is pursued together with the people and under the political leadership of our Communist Party.

We must do everything possible to increase the leading role of the party! This leading role must be asserted through practical activities and through the manner in which the party bodies and organizations and the Communists fulfill their tasks on the job and in their respective sectors of activity, consolidate their links with the masses of working people, and pool the efforts of all collectives and people to implement the party program and its domestic and foreign policies.

We have a strong party, and the manner in which the working people are fulfilling this year's plan and the results obtained verify the force and capabilities of our party organizations and the confidence they inspire in the masses.

This also demonstrates the force and capabilities of the workers class, peasantry, intellectuals, and all working people. Regardless of nationality, all our people are resolutely striving to implement party policies, convinced that this is in keeping with the basic interests of our entire nation, with the cause of the victory of socialism and communism in Romania, and with its policy of international peace and cooperation! (loud applause)

I think we should take advantage of the forthcoming end of the school year to employ graduates of vocational or technical high schools in older units and to take from those units a certain number of workers with greater experience and send them to units commissioned in the past 2 years. Thus, there should be a transfer of qualified manpower, technical assistance, and cadres designed to raise the technical level of weaker units.

We must also give increased attention to political-educational activities aimed at developing the socialist revolutionary consciousness of the working people in the spirit of the decisions of last year's plenum and of the national conference. We must adopt a more resolute stand toward various negative behavior such as indiscipline and violations of enterprise discipline, behavior which demonstrates a low level of political awareness and of socialist consciousness. Similarly, we must be more resolute in combating retrograde, nationalistic, and chauvinistic manifestations of any kind.

We must consolidate party work and political-educational activities designed to develop the revolutionary spirit and to enhance the partriotic responsibility of each working person, regardless of nationality. Party activities must be permeated by a spirit of greater revolutionary combativeness; we must encourage revolutionary initiative and exigency and on the job and in life, in any circumstance! We must develop a critical and self-critical spirit and struggle against any failings and negative phenomena, struggle to continuously improve work and promote what is new in all sectors! We must encourage Communists and the masses of working people to adopt stern and militant positions and to show a spirit of initiative in seeking solutions for the complex problems emerging in the development of our socialist society.

I want to conclude by expressing my convictions that the discussions we had at this meeting will lead to resolute meausres to eliminate failings and improve all activities. I believe that all the problems we discussed with our party aktiv should be debated, but within as short a time as possible, so that in the next few days we can begin focusing on all our forces on practical activities. We should not start having meetings and conferences, but should immediately get to work. The meetings should be replaced by work to fulfill the plan and solve problems on the spot! There is no need for any commands or any commissions! We are smothering actual work in too much talk and too many commissions.

I want to convey wishes to all the Communists and working people for the best possible results of this year; I hope they will overcome all difficulties, including those caused by nature, so we can demonstrate the force and capability of our people and party, and so we can ensure the progress of the socialist construction and raise the material and cultural standard in our country, and ensure the triumph of the new system in our fatherland!

I wish you success in your activities, comrades! [loud and prolonged applause]

FEC SESSION ON UNCTAD PLATFORM, KOSOVO, ECONOMY

LD022155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Mijat Sukovic, the Federal Executive Council established the platform in connection with Indian Premier Indira Gandhi's official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and the platform for the official friendly visit to our country by Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, the chief martial law administrator and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bangladesh. The council also established the platforms in connection with the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, and by Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs.

According to the statement issued by the Federal Information Secretariat, platforms for talks at the forthcoming sessions of the Yugoslav-Indian and Yugoslav-Algerian joint committees for economic cooperation were also adopted.

In discussing the report on the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber on the emigration under pressure of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Federal Executive Council noted that in order to stabilize the political security situation in the Province of Kosovo in the period between last October and the end of March this year, joint activities by the LC and all other organized socialist forces have been continued, as have coordinated activities by all relevant organs aimed at combatting counterrevolutionary activity. Although these activities have been increased, the situation is still unsatisfactory because the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has not halted.

Despite certain positive trends, not all causes exerting an influence on emigration have been removed. A climate of full trust and security for the safe and peaceful life of the working people and citizens, members of all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has not yet been created.

According to information supplied by municipal commissions in the Province of Kosovo, 2,782 persons of Serbian, Montenegrin, and Croatian nationality emigrated from Kosovo between 1 September 1982 and 31 March 1983; 19 family and 122 individual requests for return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo were submitted. A total of 105 persons returned.

The security situation in the province has been gradually improving and is today basically stabilized, the Federal Executive Council report states. What speaks in favor of this are reports of large-scale sociopolitical, cultural, and other demonstrations having been held in Kosovo in this period -- all of which passed without incident. The responsibility of relevant organs of sociopolitical communities and of all subjects of social self-protection of the Province of Kosovo for the security situation in the province has been increased.

In the conditions of an improved political security situation and thanks to the measures taken the enemy has not succeeded in developing a broad activity.

This report was compiled by the relevant federal organs with the participation of representatives of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and will be submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly.

It was noted that the market has been better supplied following the signing of the social agreement on the supply of foreign exchange for the production and imports of raw materials to produce the most vital products, and the other measures and activities undertaken.

The council also discussed the report on market supplies of energy raw materials. It was decided to recommend to the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations With Other Countries that the percentage of allocations from the foreign exchange inflow for imports of energy raw materials be increased and the allocations basis for these needs be reexamined and established. It was also decided to ensure funds for imports of crude oil, oil derivatives, coking coal, and for the exploitation of oil in the country. The relevant organs were charged to propose a rebalancing of Yugoslavia's energy balance sheet for this year in line with the material possibilities and in case of insufficient foreign exchange resources for this purpose.

ARKHIPOV VISIT CONCLUDES; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD261744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- The 21st session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Belgrade today with the signing of a protocol. During its 3-day session, the committee considered in detail overall economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and noted its successful development.

Cooperation and other forms of production cooperation are developing and expanding successfully. This contributes to the positive development of economic cooperation. The agreement on credit cooperation in implementing and building economic projects in Yugoslavia is also being favorably executed. It was stated that trade exchange in the first quarter of this year and implementation of the concluded agreements on the delivery of goods and services are developing in a favorable manner. In spite of difficulties which occasionally appear, it was assessed that real possibilities exist for achieving the agreed trade exchange for this year.

Yugoslav economic organizations expressed their readiness to participate in the reconstruction and building of projects in the USSR.

It was agreed to undertake all the necessary measures to implement the agreements reached by the heads of the two governments, Comrade Milka Planinc and Comrade Nikolay A. Tikhonov, at the end of March of this year.

It was also agreed at the session that, proceeding from the long-term interests of our countries and on the basis of the joint document on the basic directions and principles of our economic cooperation, planning and foreign trade organs should find new possibilities for further expanding this cooperation, especially in the field of machine building, the agroindustrial complex, and new sectors.

The Soviet delegation at this session was led by Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation was led by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1640 GMT on 26 May 83 reports the conclusion of the session of the SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and notes that Yugoslav-Soviet commodity trade should reach the value of $7 billion by the end of the year. It continues:

["The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's largest trade partner, ahead of Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Iraq.

["Last March the two countries agreed to increase Soviet deliveries of oil and petroleum products to Yugoslavia by twenty per cent this year. By the end of 1983, Yugoslavia will import from the Soviet Union about 5.3 million tonnes of oil and petroleum products to the value of over one billion dollars."]

Srebric, Arkhipov Statements

AU261627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] During the 21st session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Joint Committee in Belgrade, a protocol on scientific-technical and economic cooperation was signed. This is what the heads of delegations, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated after signing the document:

[Begin Srebric recording] We have signed the protocol which will help to more successfully realize all that we have agreed upon for this year and will also help to prepare for appropriate economic relations next year as well as for the next long-term agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1986-1990. Our work was successful primarily due to the great deal of understanding between us, which reflects the appropriate relations between our countries. [end Srebric recording]

[Begin Arkhipov recording in Russian with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] Our session today was based on issues discussed in the talks on the occasion of the visit of Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his meetings with the highest officials in Yugoslavia. As in the past, the session was successful. The results of our agreements have been elaborated in the documents we signed today which confirm the orientation of the extensive development of our economic cooperation and scientific-technical links. In response to the request by both sides we also discussed specific issues affecting this cooperation. The sincere desire to develop our good relations and to further expand trade and scientific-technical cooperation was confirmed once again during our work, said Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SPILJAK, PLANINC RECEIVE ROMANIAN DELEGATION

LD021702 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Romania today, Thursday, stated the concern with the continually deteriorating international situation which demands the greatest possible efforts towards overcoming the current tension and towards solving world's crucial problems.

The above was stated today during a meeting between Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak and a delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania headed by Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan. The meeting was also attended by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Vojo Srzentic.

Spiljak and Giosan stated the satisfaction with the successful and comprehensive development of cooperation which characterizes the two countries' friendly relations. They agreed on the necessity for their further promotion, particularly in the field of economy.

The meeting today between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and members of the Romanian delegation also focused on the two countries' cooperation in economy. Planinc and Ciosan stated the need for strengthening higher forms of bilateral economic cooperation and specializations.

SPOKESMAN ON VIDIC VISIT TO POLAND, TALKS

LD021827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG) -- The recent visit to Poland by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dobrivoje Vidic constitutes a contribution to the promotion of current cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Polish United Workers' Party and also between the two friendly countries, stated a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs at today's (Thursday) press conference in Belgrade.

The talks between Vidic and First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski as well as other senior PUWP officials have enabled an exhaustive exchange of information and views on the current internal development in Poland and Yugoslavia and on the most important international problems, the spokesman said.

SPILJAK CHAIRS DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION 2 JUNE

LD021735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. Mika Spiljak presided over the session. The council examined the realization to date of the Yugoslav People's Army medium-term development plan for the period 1981-1985 and established appropriate proposals for the SFRY Presidency.

The council also considered information on certain questions of the country's technical-technological development from the point of view of defense interests.

LCY OFFICIALS, MILITARY ATTEND DEFENSE MEETING

LD021724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Ohrid, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The annual consultative meeting on the current issues of strengthening the moral-political situation and political work in territorial defense began in Ohrid today. The meeting was organized by the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the republican headquarters of territorial defense. In addition to representatives from all republican and provincial headquarters of territorial defense, the meeting, which is chaired by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, is also attended by Franc Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection; Femi Muca, member of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and by Lieutenant Colonel General Todor Atanasovski, commander of the republican headquarters of Macedonia's territorial defense.

The introductory speech by Metodije Stefanovski and the debate, the statement of the headquarters of Macedonia's territorial defense says, assessed that very major results have been achieved in organizing, equipping, and training territorial defense.

Thanks to the continuous concern of the League of Communists and the efforts of the working people and other subjects, above all, in work organizations, local communities, and municipalities, the territorial defense has assumed large-scale dimensions and its units, which are deployed over the country's entire territory, display a very good moral-political state and high combat readiness.

The debate was dominated by questions of promoting the contents and methods of political work and of adapting it to growing demands which stem from the very complex international situation and the current tasks in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. Franc Popit is reported to have stressed in the debate the exceptional significance of the development of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities, as well as of the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy for further strengthening the moral-political situation in territorial defense. The meeting will end tomorrow.

SAWPY DISCUSSES PRICE POLICY RESPONSIBILITY

LD021537 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 June (TANJUG) -- In May prices increased sharply: agricultural produce up by 29 percent, services up by 23.3 percent, and industrial products up by 27.5 percent compared with last year. Hence, the cost of living also increased by 34.5 percent in May compared to last year. These indexes, it was stated at today's session at the Federal SAWPY Conference, attended by representatives of organs and organizations in the federation and chaired by Marjan Rozic, show that prices and the cost of living should be discussed by sociopolitical organizations, communities, and associated labor. Participants in the conference made very sharp statements and raised the question of responsibility of all whose duty it is to carry out the price policy. The demand was put forward that they should openly declare to the public the causes which have led to such high increases. The view was also heard that the law on prices has been tacitly "suspended" and the demand made to investigate why this is so. The Socialist Alliance, it was said, finds it increasingly difficult to explain the social reality, in particular, because this organization is being persistently bypassed when decisions on price increases are made.

We are under great pressure from inflation but we still have not given up the illusions about it being easily curbed, Marjan Rozic said in summing up the debate. Personal incomes have reached the level beyond which one should not go. The Socialist Alliance simply can no longer be a passive observer of everything which goes on in the sphere of prices but, at the same time, this organization must not adopt the role of interpreter of various administrative moves. It must also not be merely a critic but must fight for stabilization, Rozic said. In Rozic's view administrative measures will not pull us out of the present situation, though these measures are often described as self-managing measures. One should therefore fight for respect for the constitutional principle which clearly states that workers are the ones who make decisions on prices. One should most severely oppose the thesis of compensating with higher prices for everything lost by reduced production, Marjan Rozic stressed.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT SUMS IN DINARS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE

AU011800 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 83 p 9

[I. Cudomirovic report -- all figures as published]

[Summary] On 10 May, Yugoslavs had 882,969,000,000 dinars deposited in their savings accounts; of this sum, the equivalent of 614.7 billion dinars were in foreign currencies and 268.2 billion in dinars.

According to the latest report of the National Bank of 10 May, the foreign currency deposits of industrial associated labor organizations were worth 225.2 billion dinars. These organizations also possessed deposits of 244.4 billion dinars, and banks possessed 12.9 billion dinars of their own money.

These figures do not reflect the relative financial power of citizens, industry, and the banks, because investment projects under construction and inventories, as well as the circulation of money, must also be taken into consideration.

The breakdown of citizens' savings deposits by republics and provinces in billions of dinars, is as follows: Serbia 79.4 in dinars and 210.9 in foreign currencies, total 290.4; Croatia 192.4 in dinars and 63.3 in foreign currencies, total 255.8; Bosnia-Hercegovina 21.5 in dinars and 92 in foreign currencies, total 113.6; Slovenia 43 in dinars and 58.6 in foreign currencies, total 101.7; Macedonia 26.7 in dinars and 51.6 in foreign currencies, total 78.3; Montenegro 3.9 in dinars and 8.9 in foreign currencies, total 12.8; Serbia without the provinces 50.9 in dinars and 165.2 in foreign exchange, total 216.1; Vojvodina 25.8 in dinars and 31.4 in foreign currencies, total 57.3; and Kosovo 2.6 in dinars and 14.3 in foreign currencies, total 16.9 billion dinars.

At the end of 1979, the savings deposits by Yugoslavs amounted to 290.5 billion dinars, of which 151.9 billion was deposited in dinars and the equivalent of 147.5 billion in foreign currencies. At the end of 1980, savings deposits totaled 394.5 billion dinars, of which 163.4 billion was in dinars and 230.1 billion in foreign exchange.

RADOVIC INTERVIEW ON LCY RESPONSIBILITY

LD021908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LC is absolutely responsible for the entire ideological and political situation, for all socioeconomic and political trends and for the further development of the revolution, and it cannot share this responsibility with others. However the LC cannot be responsible for every decision, for the situation in every organization of associated labor, for individual problems and failures, for business decisions and so forth. The LC cannot be responsible for everything because, as we know, it does not operate from the position of state authorities; it cannot adopt business decisions, investment decisions, or decisions on setting up new institutions. This was stressed by Dr Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview that will be published in tomorrow's issue of KOMUNIST.

Having stressed that the ideological and political differentiation -- which must not be merely a campaign but a deliberate, well-organized, and united action from which the LC will emerge stronger and ideologically united -- must no longer be delayed, Dr Radovic stressed that we must carry out differentiation on the fundamental issues of socioeconomic and political development and on the implementation of the LC's leading and political role. This process must be begun as soon as possible in order to gain knowledge of the real situation in every basic organization, in the leadership and in the entire LC. This will be an opportunity, according to Radovic, to examine at the same time the LC's capability in the ideopolitical sphere and in action. All those who are passive, all opportunists, verbalists, conformists, careerists, all impartial observers, all those who in ideological and political respects represent the component part of the coalition [as received] should leave the LC; not to mention, Radovic went on, nationalists, exponents of the bourgeois-liberalist or dogmatic-centralist ideology, persons committing economic crimes, dyed-in-the-wool bureaucrats, speculators, persons living off rents, exponents of group property and small ownership consciousness, who should leave the LC primarily.

Only when it has cleansed its ranks of all of these can the LC be an organization ready not only to realize the jointly-determined unified policy but to find and offer, in every stage and in all conditions, true solutions for the further socioeconomic development of our society.

MONTENEGRO CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES LC ROLE

LD021717 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Titograd, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The organizational forms of party activity must help serve to implement the League of Communists role in the delegate and political systems and to train members, basic League of Communists' organizations, and organs for more successful activity among the working people in their self-managing organizations and communities. This assessment was made at the session of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee held today. Dobroslav Culafic chaired the session which discussed some topical issues of implementing the role of members, organizations, and organs of the League of Communists through activity in various forms of organizations and through linking up to take actions. Today the Central Committee also discussed some current ideopolitical issues of social self-protection in organizations of associated labor and established its orientational work program for the next year.

It was noted that basic party organizations operate in all self-managing organizations and communities in the republic where conditions for this exist by statutory provisions. The Montenegro LC is organized in 2,055 basic party organizations with about 74,500 members. Through these, as stressed, prerequisites have been created for Communists and basic party organizations to increasingly manifest and confirm themselves as independent subjects of the ideopolitical actions.

In his introductory report, Andjelko Kovacevic, member of the Presidium, stressed that the development of an independent, combat, and ideopolitically firm basic party organization which manifests self-initiative, is capable of action, and which is directly linked with the working people and citizens in the basic organization of associated labor and in the local community with municipal organs must be the main goal in training the League of Communists for organizational activity and action.

All forms of linking up to take action, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, stressed, represent the work method and serve the activity of basic organizations. Should the basic organizations initiate significant themes, should they insist on various forms of agreement-seeking, then all forms of work, including action conferences, would justify their existence.

Dealing with the phenomena and tendencies of municipal isolationism in the republic, Culafic said that such a situation is totally untenable. Not all municipalities can have everything because it is entirely clear that if intramunicipal cooperation becomes more adequate, then more efficient and more rational solutions to significant issues can be found. From the League of Communists point of view, Culafic went on, the gravest form of such a situation is the absence of any kind of joint political action between municipal committees and municipal League of Communists organizations.

The Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee also discussed current issues of social self-protection in organizations of associated labor, proceeding from the fact that this is the firmest basis for the entire self-protection system and also that,

by continuing the postcongress practice, it should deal more actively with all issues in the struggle to develop socialist self-management and to implement the socio-economic stabilization policy.

The basic assessment presented by Vukola Vasiljevic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, in defining the state of social self-protection in associated labor, rests on the appraisal that organization on the basis of self-management and the development of self-management in the basic organization of associated labor represent the first defensive line where numerous and quite dangerous attacks on self-management, on income, and on the organization's economic position should be defeated.

The forms of attacks on self-management in the basic organization of associated labor, on its property, and on means against such attacks must be better assessed and more precisely ascertained Vukola Vasiljevic pointed out, by raising two existing unacceptable extremes. One is that all attacks on self-management and social property are described as the main danger to self-management and to our security, as all this is enmity and enemy activity. The League of Communists political action has also found itself under pressure from such radical concepts. A climate of insecurity, suspicions, tension , and wavering is being created in which pressure to change the system or to set actions in motion outside the political system exists. The other extreme is the manifestation and suggestion of an easygoing attitude, a liberalist-opportunist stance or bowing to serious attempts and tendencies to restore, in an insufficiently developed or at times even deformed self-managing practice, old relations and the forms of reactionary political consciousness.

From this point of view, political actions and social measures of self-protection of social interests and social property are described as restricting the rights and freedoms of the working people and citizens.

The Central Committee adopted conclusions on the tasks of party organizations and organs in implementing social self-protection in organizations of associated labor. They stress that it is necessary that all workers take part in assessing the self-protection and security situation, establishing tasks, and in controlling their implementation at workers' meetings through the activity of the trade union organization and through more consistent implementation of self-management and delegate relations. This is the guarantee of the most efficient social self-protection, the session of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee stressed.

BELGRADE SAWP TO VIEW 'JOURNALISTIC VIOLATIONS'

AU021858 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Secretariat of the Section for Information of the City Conference of the SAWP of Belgrade has been held in Belgrade. It was said the at this meeting that the section will soon discuss the violations of journalistic ethics, privatization, and group-property behavior in the public media. The Secretariat then concluded:

The article, "Small Screen and Big Evil," published in RADIO-TV REVIJA of 27 May, is the latest but not the only case demanding that these questions be discussed with full ideopolitical and professional responsibility. The said article attempts to publicly stage all the methods of clearing accounts in clan-like and group-property ways.

It manipulates names and crudely assaults the dignity of persons in an unprecedented tone and vocabulary. Privatization (?is displayed), and socially confirmed editorial policy is disputed from ideologically unacceptable positions.

The Secretariat therefore believes that in addition to the discussion to be held in the Section for Information of the Belgrade City SAWP Conference, the Association of Journalists as well as the social councils and the sociopolitical organizations both in POLITKA and in Radio-Television Belgrade must also speak out, so that the causes of such occurences may be thoroughly illuminated.

SERBIAN SAWP ON 'PROTECTION OF ARTISTIC FREEDOMS'

AU021717 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] More than 300 social organizations and associations of citizens in Serbia with almost 6 million members are achieving notable results in various forms of activities. However, they could make a greater contribution to the realization of economic stabilization and the development of the delegate system, it was said at a session of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia which discussed current problems in this field. Momcilo Boskovic covered the conference session on behalf of our editorial office:

Social organizations and associations of citizens constitute an important achievement of our society and our self-managing political system. However, the SAWP must do more to involve social organizations and associations of citizens in all spheres of work and life, it was said in the discussion, for even these organizations have not been immune to the influence of counterrevolutionary activities. Therefore, they have the obligation to conduct a constant and organized ideopolitical struggle, so that the enemy may have no scope for his activities.

Djordje Radisic, president of the Section for Culture Problems of the Republican Conference, referred to the activities of those who advocate that artistic freedoms be protected from society. Speaking about the so-called Committee for the Protection of Artistic Freedom, he pointed out its view that all writers are untouchable beings, and all those who touch their work are labeled dogmatists, Stalinists, and Zhdanovites. According to these people, society is obliged to pay them for their writings, to provide apartments, and health and pension insurance, but at the same time they want to preserve the right to attack the achievements of this same society. Everything that happens in this association and around it is to be regarded as an integral part of the activities of the united opposition, the opposition to the League of Communists and society in general.

Zika Radojlovic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, pointed out that it is necessary that all the social organizations and associations of citizens reexamine their programs and that the tasks be clearly determined on the basis of the demands of the present economic situation and that the millions of members be mobilized.